ISSN 0228-4111

NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LONDON CHAPTER
OAS

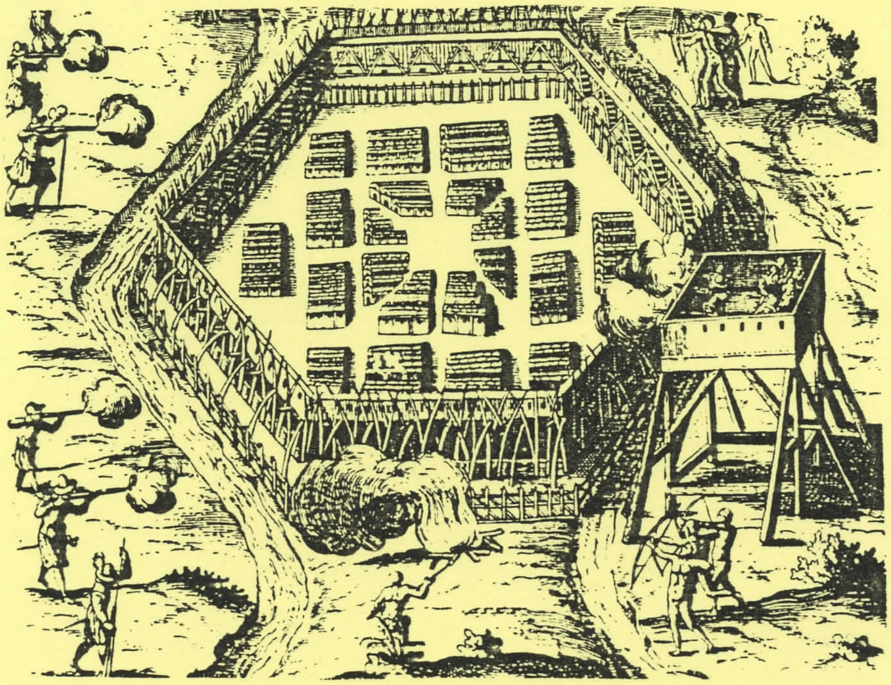
March, 1987

87-3

THE BEAVER WARS REVISITED: AN ALTERNATE ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THEIR CAUSES

Dr. Conrad Heidenreich

The Chapter is pleased to announce this month's speaker. Dr. Heidenreich is a leading scholar in the study of 17th century Native-European relations in Northeastern North America. Although Conrad comes from the discipline of Geography, his interest in this topic has taken him into the realms of history and archaeology, and will present some observations he has made in this area while working the past several years as one of the major contributors to the soon to be released **The Canadian Historical Atlas: Volume 1.** Meeting time is April 9th at 8 PM, and will be held at our regular meeting place (The Museum of Indian Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, in the north end of the city). See you there. (Please Note: this rather effusive announcement has nothing to do with the fact that Conrad is also the thesis advisor for this Chapter's president).



Chapter Executive

President
Neal Ferris (432-2165)
20 Picton Street, London

Vice-President
Linda Gibbs (672-3841)
420 Tecumseh, London

Secretary
Robert Pearce (473-0078)
R.R.1, Hyde Park

Treasurer
George Connoy (631-6338)
762 Elm Street, St. Thomas

****

NOTICE TO NON-RENEWING MEMBERS OF THE LONDON CHAPTER:
THIS IS THE LAST ISSUE OF KEWA YOU WILL RECEIVE UNLESS 1987 DUES ARE PAID

****

EXECUTIVE REPORT

Oh happy day! Our second Occasional Publication is hot off the presses! **Archaeological Consulting in Ontario: Papers of the London Conference 1985** is ready and waiting for those who wish to buy a copy. Obviously, those individuals who paid for a copy prior to publication will have their orders filled first. This volume consists of 12 articles on the archaeological consulting business in Ontario, as seen through the eyes of both private and public sector archaeologists. Topics covered range from the relationship between government, archaeological resources and the consulting industry; historic resource management; initiatives directed at the municipal level; predictive models and their limitations; unmarked grave investigations; the public sector and the consulting industry; and the accomplishments of the Museum of Indian Archaeology. As many Chapter members know, consulting archaeology, in the mid-1970's, was little more than a glint in the eyes of future and present archaeologists. This volume serves as a guidebook to the profession of Consulting Archaeology, providing a glimpse at the mentality and personalities in this industry during the mid-1980's (a time one might define as when the consulting industry left the diaper stage and moved on to toddler's jumpsuits). As battlelines and stances between "bureaucratic" archaeologists, consultant archaeologists and "research" archaeologists continue to be mapped and re-mapped, this volume can help clarify to the uninitiated what membership requirements are for each camp...a scorecard (of sorts) to keep track of all the players! A limited run of this issue was made, so get your order in today! One copy costs $8.00, and there is a $2.00 postage fee for every order of two copies or less. Orders can be sent to the London Chapter (55 Centre St., London Ontario N6J 1T4), and cheques or money orders should be made out to the London Chapter, OAS. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Sorry, due to higher postage rates there is no exchange discount on American orders.

Enclosed at the back of this issue is our financial statement for 1986. Last year our treasurer handled slightly over $22,000, or just over ten times the $2,142 he handled the year before! Obviously, a great deal of that money came from Oneida projects: the 1986 SEED survey and OHART. We earned just over $7,000 from OHART in 1986, and will earn another $3,000 this year, giving the Chapter a nice total of $10,000 dollars for our involvement in the project. The tremendous success of these undertakings is due to the volunteer services of Oneida trainers Ian Kenyon, Neal Ferris and Bob Mayer. By donating their services and time, the Chapter is now financially well off. This money has been primarily directed towards our Occasional Publications Series, which in turn are providing a modest profit which can be funnelled back into the production of even more publications.

Some other expenses listed on this year's statement need some comment. First, the $1,527 received for membership dues covered 79% of the Chapter's operations last year (this includes KEWA costs, social events like the summer picnic, and administrative costs). In addition, last year we accrued a large expense setting up shop for our new office at 55 Centre Street, a cost which won't be repeated this year. Moreover, we held a rather expensive Tenth Anniversary-Goodbye Bill-Book Release party in September. The event was well attended and well worth marking our tenth year....and we won't do something like that again for another ten years!

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture is reviewing the Ontario Heritage Act, the main piece of legislation in Ontario relating to all matters archaeological. As part of the review process, the Ministry will conduct a series of open meetings across the province in the hope of encouraging public input for this policy development process. Members of the public are invited to attend and participate at the meetings in their locale, and provide their views on the Heritage Act. For further information, you can contact: Mr. Greg Baeker, The Ontario Heritage Policy Review, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 6th floor, 77 Bloor St. West, Toronto Ontario M7A 2R9 - (416) 963-0775. For interested Chapter members, the following is a list of relevant dates and places. We encourage you to attend your local meeting and, if you wish, express your views on heritage matters. No locations or formal procedures for these meetings have been announced as yet.

May 12: Oakville
May 13: Hamilton
May 14: Owen Sound
May 19: Brampton
May 20: Toronto
May 21: Waterloo
May 27: Goderich
May 28: Windsor
June 2: London

SOCIAL REPORT

Lab nights continue to draw a small but energetic crowd. Work on the River site artifacts continues at a pace that proves once again the old adage: "slowly but surely"! Lab night will continue to meet on Thursday evenings at 7 P.M. until the end of April. No further word is available yet on the proposed 1987 Chapter bus trip. Our committee organizer is still putting together a possible itinerary and is waiting to hear back from various places. Hopefully a report will be available next issue.

* * * Direct From The "Where Were You" Department: * * *

A quick look over our files and a gentle reminder from our secretary reveals that ten years ago (March 1977) was the occasion of our first KEWA. 77-1 was a brief newsletter, informing readers that KEWA meant "to go back" in Ojibway, and describing the duties of our executive officers (gee Bob, since there was only a secretary-treasurer in 1977 you don't have a formal job description - guess we'll have to think something up that provides you with a suitable workload, say 20 hours a week?!). Our speaker that month was none other than Bill Finlayson. Bill gave a talk on his Saugeen research, prior to its publication as a Mercury Series report. Oh how the clock has ticked!

EDITOR'S NOTE

This month we include yet another of the infamous Highway 403 site reports by Paul Lennox, of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Paul has been kind enough to reach into his files and provide us with a research report at the last minute. This is not the first time he has bailed us out (see KEWA 86-3), and we are all too happy to provide Paul with a sort of mini-Mercury Series publication source just for him! Readers will note a change in type faces in Paul's report, that is because the ever diligent MTC secretary staff word-processed his article for him. Who are we to refuse a camera-ready piece (particularly since it means we can get this newsletter out weeks in advance!).

THE HORNER CREEK SITE

An Historic Neutral Encampment
In Brant County, Ontario

Paul A. Lennox

Introduction

The Horner Creek Site is one of a number of archaeological investigations undertaken by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications on the proposed route of the 403 Highway from Brantford to Woodstock in Southwestern Ontario. The site's significance is neither attributed to its large size nor to it's productivity, but rather, to its less than spectacular characteristics as a small, short term hunting encampment.

Recent investigations in the London area (Pearce 1983a, 1983b, and Pearce and Catsburg 1985) and in the Northern Tier of Historic Neutralia (Lennox 1984b), have helped to define the nature of both seasonal agricultural hamlets and small satellite communities associated with major village sites. As yet, however, this other aspect of Neutral settlement pattern - the short term hunting encampment, has remained somewhat elusive. This is undoubtedly because of their small size, making them difficult to find, and their unproductive nature as a result of the short duration of their occupation.

The following report on investigations at the Horner Creek site thus provides one of our first detailed examinations of another mode of Neutral settlement.

Site Location and Environs

The Horner Creek site (AgHd-11) is located approximately 12 kilometres east of the City of Woodstock on Lot 14, Concession III, Burford Township, Brant County, Ontario. It is situated on a small sandy rise of land along the west bank of the creek after which it is named (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Horner Creek is a branch of Whitemans Creek, which is in turn a tributary of the Grand River located about 10 kilometres east of the site. The site area, next to Horner Creek, lies on modern alluvial sands, which are redeposited glaciolacustrine sands that characterize the surrounding Norfolk Sand Plain (Chapman & Putnam 1966).

With respect to vegetation, the early 19th century survey records (Finlay 1978) indicate that the sand plain was once oak dominated, but approximately 1 km west of here begins a large tract of Maple-Beech forest on heavier silt till soils.

The Excavations

The site was identified by this author in 1983 after bush clearing in preparation for highway construction had disturbed a small portion of the component. It is interesting that despite extensive shovel testing in this

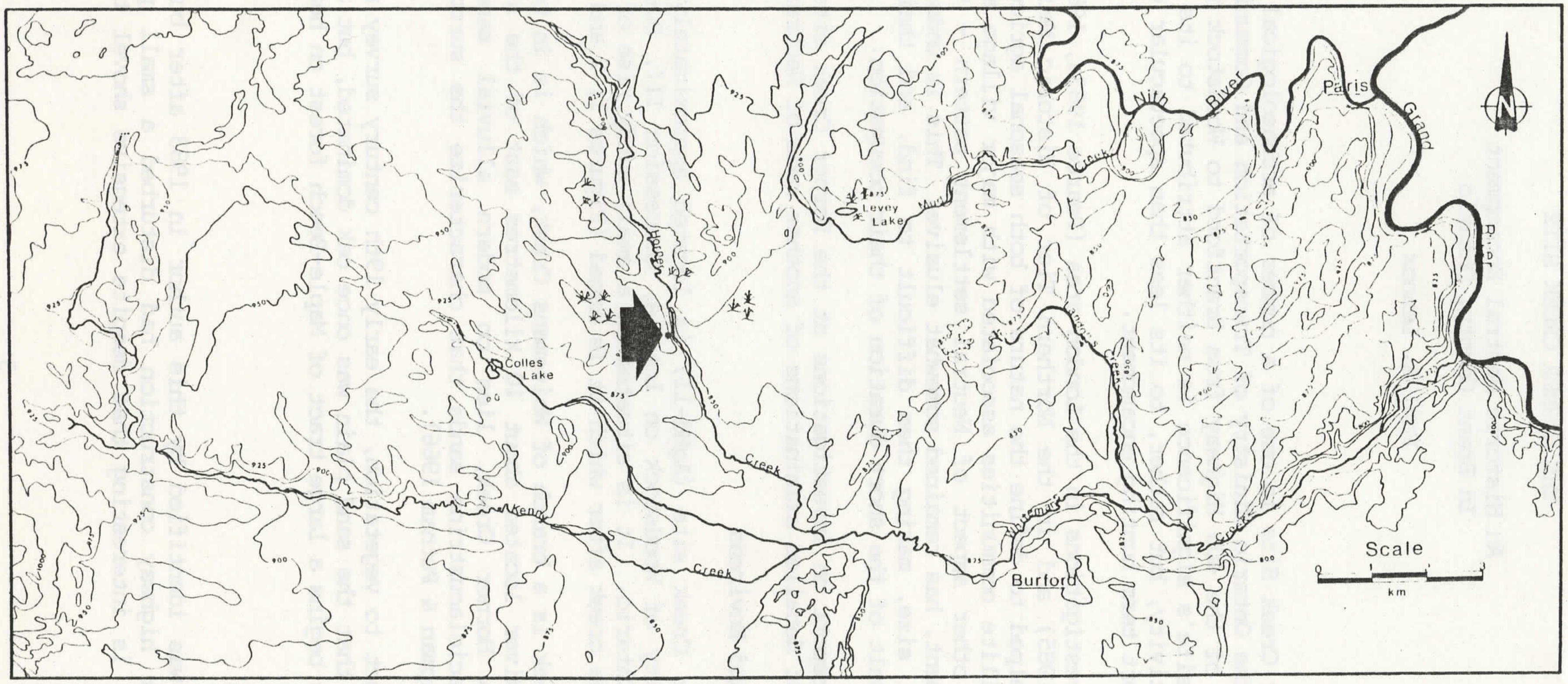


Figure 1. Location of the Horner Creek Site

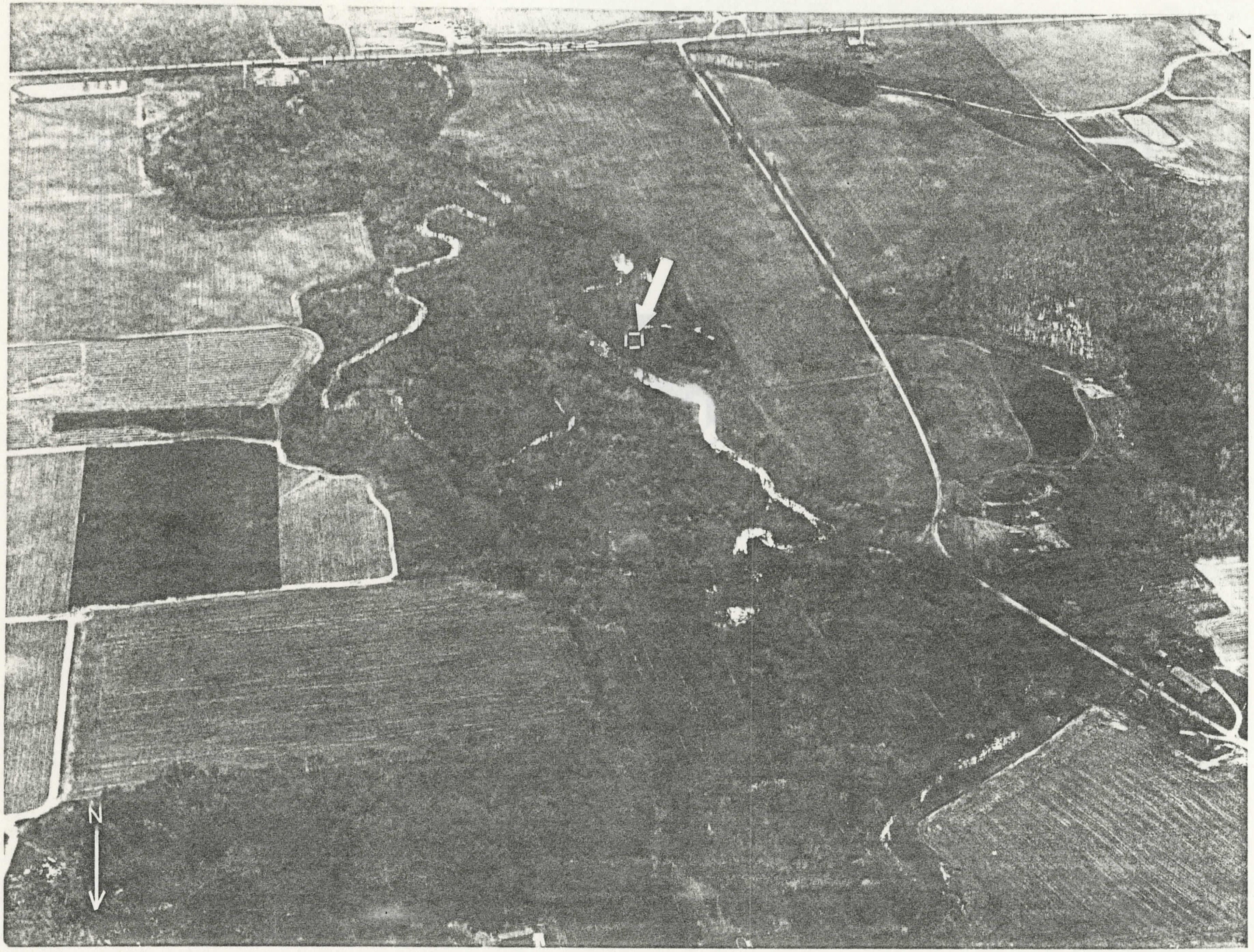


Figure 2. Aerial View of the Horner Creek Site

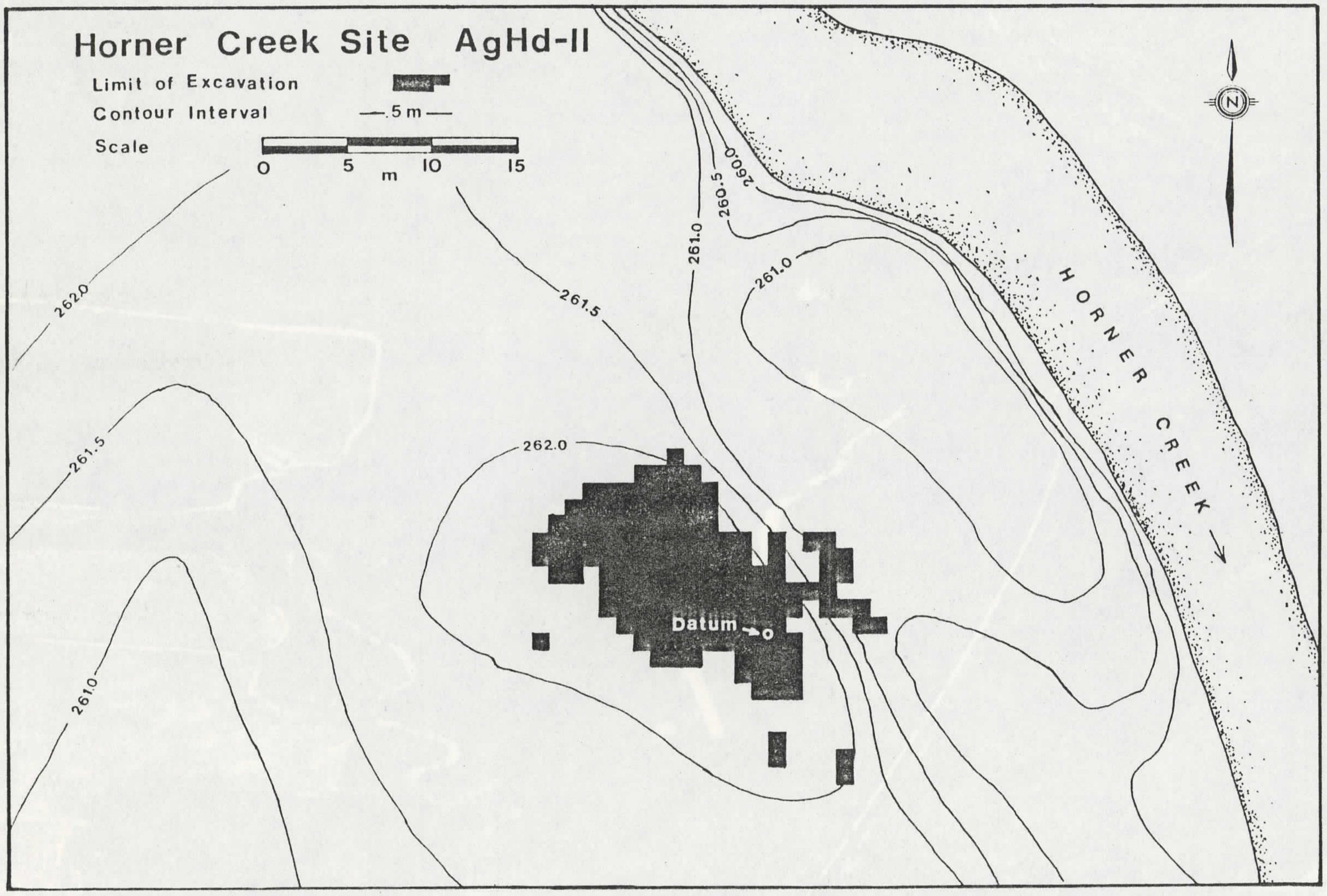


Figure 3. Site Location and Limits of Excavation

intuitively, high potential area that the site had been overlooked by two previous surveys (Lennox 1982, Williamson et al 1980). Its elusive nature is attributed to the site's small size, it's generally low artifact density and the inadequacies of shovel testing as a survey technique. Using a 10 metre test interval the site likely only received 1 test hole, and with artifact counts averaging about 12 per 1 metre square (using 1/4 inch mesh screens) and shovel tests measuring less than a tenth of a square metre, it is not surprising that both surveys failed to identify the cultural deposits.

Salvage excavations were initiated in the fall of 1983 and completed in the spring of 1984. Although the site had not been previously plowed its structure was simple and artifact densities low suggesting that little could be gained by more sophisticated excavation techniques. As such the excavation was conducted by shoveling the fill from one metre squares through 1/4 inch mesh screens as we had done for plow disturbed sites on other parts of this right-of-way.

Excavations began in the small disturbance designated feature 1 and were expanded to an arbitrary site limit set at 1 metre squares producing less than 15 flakes per square (Figure 4). Artifact provenience is provided by the north west grid co-ordinate of the 1 metre square of recovery.

Features

Several features were identified during the excavation of the Horner Creek Site. Feature 1 was a recent disturbance and bears no relationship to the occupation of the site. Its designation as a feature was simply a matter of recording convenience.

Two hearth areas were identified by the presence of fire reddened subsoil but lacked any evidence of a pit above these fired areas so that we cannot talk of pit hearth contents. They were, however, found in association with charcoal and calcined bone concentrations. One hearth measuring 60 cm in diameter was located at 1S0W of the excavation grid. A concentration of debitage, most of which (79%) is Kettle Point chert, is associated, and much of this material is thermally altered.

A second hearth, the same size as the above example, occurs at 5N11W of the grid. It is associated with a dense concentration of Onondaga chert debitage, little of which is thermally altered. The calcined bone concentration noted with the above example is absent from this hearth area.

A third hearth is only tentatively identified since it is lacking the characteristic fire reddened subsoil. This area includes a 70 cm diameter concentration of charcoal, calcined bone and lithic debitage in 6N5W and 6N4W. Some of the chert in this area is thermally altered but a larger concentration exists 2 metres to the northwest.

A fourth feature of note is found in squares 7S5E and 8S5E. Here approximately 1300 pieces of bone, 90% of which is calcined and highly fragmented, was identified on this sloped edge of the site. This midden-like deposit also included some charcoal but very little lithic debitage.

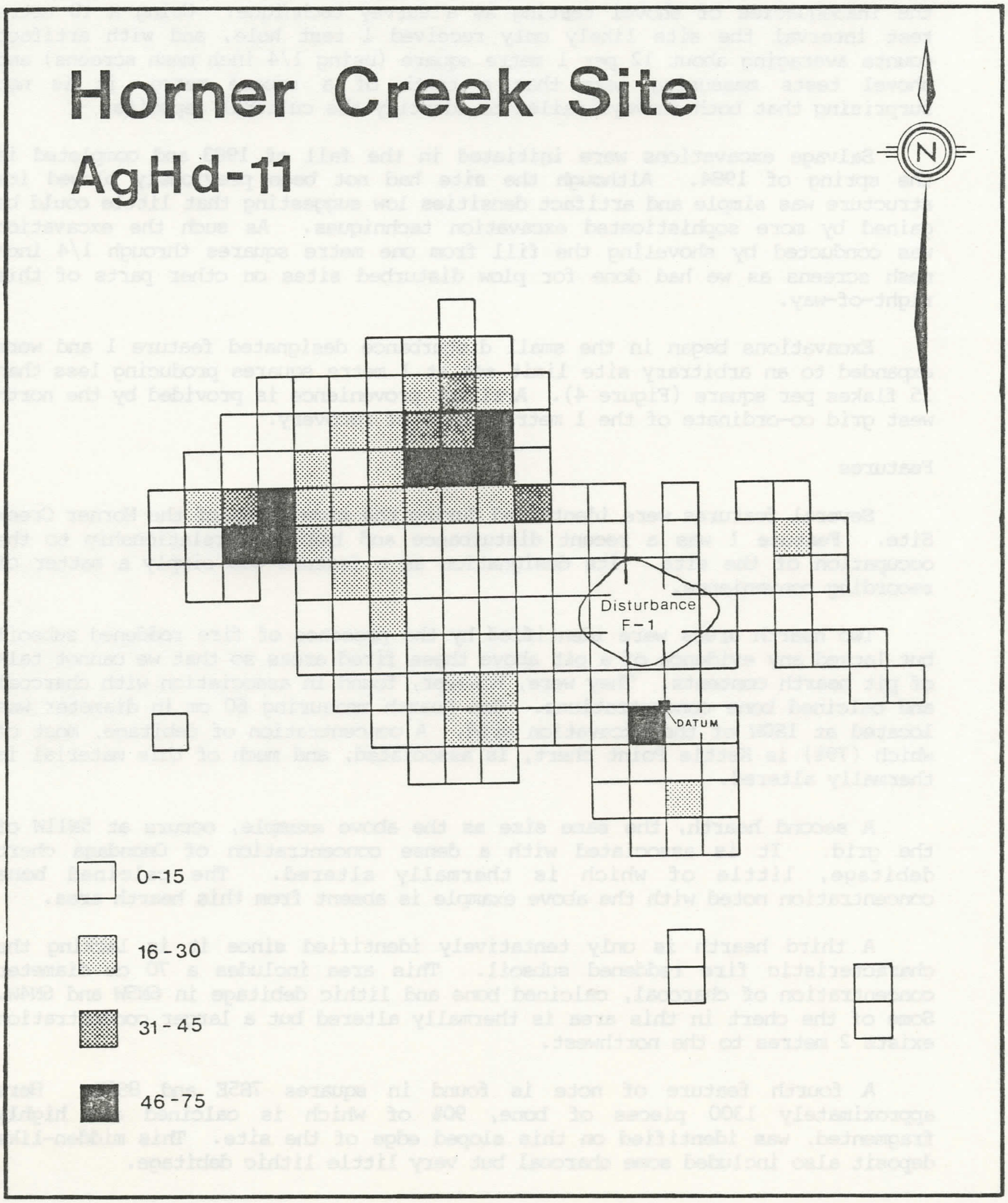


Figure 4. Lithic Debitage Density Per Metre Square

Artifact Analysis

Artifacts recovered from the 149, 1 metre squares excavated number nearly 2,000 culturally modified pieces, predominantly of stone, but also a few ceramics and one piece of iron which may be contemporaneous. A number of faunal specimens, detailed in the following section are, by in large, calcined and thus consist of small fragments. They provide, however, a brief list of meat contributors. No worked bone was identified from the site (Table 1).

The distribution of various artifact classes and material types is of interest in consideration of the site's structure and this aspect of the site is briefly discussed in the concluding section.

Table 1. Artifact Type Frequencies

Artifact	f	%
Debitage	1712	97.1
Cores	8	.4
Biface Blanks & Preforms	17	1.0
Projectile Points	9	.5
Utilized Flakes	13	.7
Abrader	1	.1
Ceramic Pipe Stem	1	.1
Pottery Frag.	1	.1
Iron	1	.1
Total	1763	100.1

Lithics

In this section the lithic debitage and tools are described according to material types, their distribution, and morphological characteristics. Table 1 provides a numerical breakdown of the assemblage according to artifact types.

Raw Materials

One of the most striking characteristics of the Horner Creek site are the raw materials utilized to produce its chipped lithic assemblage. On all sites examined on the 403 corridor and on virtually all sites studied in this part of Southern Ontario, the cherts utilized are generally those from the closest sources: either Haldimand or Onondaga chert. Kettle Point chert is usually present but rare, comprising less than 10% of any one assemblage. At Horner Creek, however, Onondaga chert accounts for only 37% while Kettle Point chert comprises 60% of the debitage, a frequency which is otherwise unheard of for all temporal periods east of the City of London, Ontario (Janusas 1984). Haldimand chert is also present here but scarce, and a residual category of unidentifiable chert, most of which is burnt, is also indicated in table 2.

Table 2. Lithic Debitage Material Types

Material Type	f	%
Kettle Point	1034	60.4
Onondaga	631	36.9
Haldimand	22	1.3
Unidentifiable	25	1.5
Total	1712	100.1

Cortical Chert

The examination of dorsal flake surfaces for the presence of cortex (Table 3) shows that tabular cortex, indicative of primary lithic source utilization, dominates all chert types and that secondary chert sources suggested by the presence of rolled nodular cortex, were also utilized but to a lesser extent.

Table 3. Cortical Chert

Material Type	Cortex		Total	
	Tabular	Nodular	f	%**
Kettle Point(1034)*	86	22	108	10.4
Onondaga (631)	82	10	92	14.6
Haldimand (22)	4	2	6	27.3

* Total Debitage
** % of Total Debitage exhibiting cortex

Debitage Morphology

When local lithic materials occur with those of a more exotic nature (in this case Onondaga and Kettle Point Cherts respectively) different uses of the materials is often evident. For example rare materials are usually more extensively worked, often through the use of the bipolar technique, resulting in the smaller size of debitage and few cores. The exotic material often is used for particular types of implements or the number of finished tools is proportionally high for the debitage counts suggesting importation of tools or tool blanks rather than raw materials. At Horner Creek however, the primary and secondary debitage frequencies are nearly identical for both materials. In other words they were used or disgarded in similar states apparently unaffected by material quality or availability.

The unusually high occurrence of Kettle Point Chert at the site and its use and discard in a similar fashion to a common material type suggests that access to the distant source was common, or direct, perhaps occurring just prior to site occupation.

Table 4. Debitage Morphology

Material Type		Flake Morphology				
		Primary	Secondary	Shatter	Frags	Total
Kettle Point	f	403	435	33	163	1034
	%	39.0	42.1	3.2	15.8	100.1
Onondaga	f	266	244	13	108	631
	%	42.2	38.7	2.1	17.1	100.1
Haldimand	f	11	9	0	2	22
	%	50.0	40.9		9.1	100.0
Unident.	f	4	6	4	11	25
	%	16.0	24.0	16.0	44.0	100.0
Total	f	684	694	50	284	1712
	%	39.9	40.5	2.9	16.6	99.9

Lithic Tools

The lithic tools from the Horner Creek site are few in number but they display a simple progression from cores, to blanks, to point preforms, to finished projectile points. No other bifacial tools are represented in the assemblage. A series of utilized flakes are also described in this section.

Cores

Eight cores and core fragments, all of Kettle Point chert, were identified. However, several of the core fragments mend, leaving two bipolar and two random cores. One bipolar core (Figure 6:1), of the opposing ridge variety (Binford and Quimby 1963), measures 31 by 29 by 15 mm (4N8W-9N6W-5N8W) while the other shattered bipolar core (6N6W-8N8W) exhibits one "area" end.

Of the two random cores the largest one, measuring 53 by 18 by 17 mm, is represented by shattered fragments (6N10W-7N10W) still exhibiting tabular cortical surfaces while the other, from (9N10W), is a core nuclei likely rejected due to its small size (30 by 29 by 15 mm) (Figure 6:2).

The absence of cores of Onondaga chert is unusual since this material is represented by both primary flakes and cortical chert both of which suggest that such cores were in fact present on the site.

Biface Blanks and Preforms

With the absence of any bifacially flaked tools other than points it may be suggested that all blanks were intended as point preforms. With only one exception these were rejected in an unfinished state due to breakage. Of the 16 fragmented specimens 11 are of Kettle Point chert and 5 are of Onondaga chert. All exhibit coarse bifacial flaking, sinuous edges and they are not generally well thinned ranging from 4 to 9 mm in thickness. Ovate or ovate-triangular forms are indicated. The single complete specimen, apparently rejected due to difficulties in removing a thick irregularity from one face, measures 33 mm long, 20 mm wide, and 10 mm in thickness (Figure 6.3).

Projectile Points

Nine projectile points and fragments are small, unnotched, triangular forms classified as Madison points (Ritchie 1961:33). Three point tips and a base are of Kettle Point chert while two bases, one tip and two nearly complete specimens are of Onondaga chert. From this assemblage two measurable point lengths of 26 and 30 mm and four measurable basal widths of 17, 18, 19 and 23 mm present point dimensions which compare most favourably with Historic Neutral assemblages (cf. Fitzgerald 1982:177, Fox 1977:5, Lennox 1984b:259, Noble 1978:157-158).

Utilized Flakes

The 13 utilized flake tools identified are quite consistent in form and use wear characteristics. They are generally short flakes (x Length = 20.8 mm S = 5.3 mm) and are wide for their length (x width = 20.4 mm, S = 5.1 mm).

Use wear or use retouch is restricted to within 2 mm of the tool edge and occurs on the distal dorsal surface of the flakes. Utilized edge lengths are short (x = 10.7 mm, S = 2.1 mm) and while they are variable in shape (Table 5), the concavity or convexity of the edge is not pronounced except for a single example. The one exception from 5N11W possesses two utilized edges with pronounced concavities that may have functioned as arrow shaft scrapers.

Table 5. Utilized Flake Descriptions

	Flake	Flake Metrics (mm)			Utilized Edge			Chert
Prov.	Type	L	W	T	Location	Shape	Length	Type
1S1W	P	24	20	5	DD	CV	10	KP
0N1W	P	22	22	7	DD	CV	11	KP
0N6W	P	33	15	6	DD	CC	7	On
1N5W	S	18	20	3	DD	CV	13	On
2N4W	P	(22+)	23	9	DD	CC	8	On
3N7W	P	19	19	4	DD	S	11	On
3N8W	P	16	32	5	DD	S	14	On
5N11W	S	19	20	3	DD	CC	9	On
					LD	CC	9	
6N6W	S	13	18	2	DD	S	(5+)	KP
6N7W	P	21	23	3	DD	S	12	KP
7N4W	S	18	11	3	DD	CV	(7+)	KP
7N5W	P	27	17	7	DD	CC	12	KP
8N8W	S	20	25	3	DD	CV	12	KP

Abrader

A small piece of siltstone with shallow parallel, linear striations is interpreted as an abrader fragment. It was recovered from 7N8W.

Ceramics

Only two pieces of ceramics were recovered from Horner Creek. One, from 3N1E, is a plain grit tempered pipe stem fragment measuring 17 mm in diameter and possessing a smooth bore. The other ceramic piece was recovered from the disturbance (Feature 1). It is a small fragment from the lip of a pottery vessel castellation. It is pointed with the only observable decorative element consisting of a deep vertical groove on its exterior surface (Fig. 6:13). Most notable is its tempering material which is mostly crushed shell with a small amount of grit also included. The nearest comparable shell tempered ceramic assemblages are found amongst the Historic Neutral to the east and northeast where shell tempering first appears during the Protohistoric period and increases through time to a maximum of 64% in the 1650's. (Fitzgerald 1982, Lennox 1981 , 1984a, b).

Iron

A rectangular piece of wrought iron from 7N4W measures 31 mm long, 16 mm wide and 5 mm in thickness. The specimen exhibits lateral edges that are burred from malleation while the short ends are broken (Fig. 6:15). It is worth noting that in this association the specimen may be of early historic (17th Century) European origin but if so it constitutes the only piece of such material recovered.

Faunal Remains

The 3,323 pieces of faunal material recovered from the Horner Creek site weigh 1.64 kg. It is apparent from these figures alone that the specimens are quite small, a result of charring and calcination, present on 72% of the assemblage. Despite these size limitations and the resulting small number of identifiable specimens the faunal remains seem to provide a good glimpse of the major contributors to the meat diet of this seemingly short occupation (Table 6).

Table 6. Faunal Remains

Level of Identification	NISP	%
Mammal (unidentifiable 2699)		
Large mammal (unidentifiable 337)		
Whitetailed Deer	94	51.6
Cervidae Sp.	43	23.6
Medium Mammal (unidentifiable 102)		
Raccoon	13	7.1
River Otter	4	2.2
Rabbit	3	1.6
Beaver	2	1.1
Canis Sp.	1	.5
Small Mammal (unidentifiable 3)		
Fish	10	5.5
Clam	9	4.9
Frog	3	1.6
Total	182	99.7

Here, as at Historic Neutral villages and amongst most native groups of the Carolinian forest, deer are a major contributor of meat. Their remains occur in this assemblage in proportion to their anatomical frequency suggesting that whole carcasses were brought to the site butchered, marrow extracted and the byproduct - bone fragments - tossed into the fire where they became calcined and further fragmented. Presumably the skins and meat were transported back to the hunter's village.

As with Neutral village sites raccoon also figures prominantly at Horner Creek, the remaining assemblage simply resulting from locally available species captured during a short encampment.

DISCUSSION, COMPARISONS, AND CONCLUSIONS

The Horner Creek site is a small, short term hunting encampment attributed to the Neutral Indians during the first half of the Seventeenth Century. It is unusual when compared to previously reported Neutral site types such as villages and hamlets simply because of its small size but also because of its unusual location, structure and contents. This section attempts to provide a better understanding of these attributes for Horner Creek.

Site Location

Historic Neutralia is generally considered to include the area of the Niagara Peninsula east of the Grand River and it also extends considerably north of the city of Hamilton. Previous excavations there have helped define the nature of large semi permanent villages and smaller settlements or hamlets which were also occupied on a year round basis (Lennox 1984b:266-267). Special purpose seasonal or short term occupations - camps - undoubtedly exist there, but have not yet been investigated in any detail. Horner Creek thus provides our first detailed glimpse of such a site type although its location is west of the Historic Neutral homeland in an area that the Neutral considered to be their own even though it remained unsettled during the Historic period.

Another site which provides some comparative details but which has not been thoroughly investigated includes the recently reported Under The Christmas Tree Site (AdHi-15) in Kent County (Ferris 1986). Here an iron axe, a few flakes of Onondaga chert and a nearby deposit of calcined bone suggests the presence of a similar western hunting encampment also attributed to the Historic Neutral. These camps, as suggested by Ferris, appear to represent the use of a large unoccupied Region as a hunting territory by the Neutral during the Historic Period. The Neutral's claim to, use of, and familiarity with this region undoubtably stems from their prehistoric occupation of the area, abandoned by semi permanent village occupation about the time of European contact.

Site Structure

Aside from the physical remains recovered from an archaeological site we can discuss features, or tangible changes to the site's matrix brought about by its occupants and we may also talk of the site's structure, the distribution of and relationships between distributions of artifacts across the site area.

The distribution of lithic debitage and other site refuse has often been used to infer site structure. On most sites examined by this author the distribution of lithic debitage often delineates a single central concentration of material with a gradual decrease in debitage density outwards from this area. The general interpretation of these "density cones" is that they represent the result of multiple activities conducted around a focal point, such as a hearth area, implying that warmth was a concern during cold season occupations (Lennox 1986 a,b).

At Horner Creek, however, this pattern is lacking. Instead debitage is found in small concentrations or is scattered in multiple "cones" about the periphery of a central zone where debitage density is low. Tools and faunal remains show a similar distribution positively correlated with the debitage density across the site. Several of the somewhat isolated debitage concentrations are visible in Figure 4 where total debitage per metre square is ranked, but when the distribution of debitage for various chert types is plotted independently (Figure 5) it is apparent that some of the larger debitage concentrations "break up" into smaller concentrations covering from 2 to 5 metres in area. The debitage from these smaller areas tends to be uniform in appearance, likely representing the debitage from the reduction of a single core and indicates the locations of individual knapping sessions about this peripheral zone.

With the Horner Creek site being represented by multiple activity areas including small concentrations of lithic debitage - the remains of a number of individual knapping sessions - and by faunal debris which is coincident with the knapping debris, the impression gained is that activity areas on the site are generalized rather than specialized work areas. Here we find the remnants of chert cores brought into the site in a raw state, flaked into blanks, preforms and finally projectile points to replace those broken in the hunt. Judging from the distribution of lithic debitage, tools, and faunal remains, this retooling activity took place alongside or in the midst of what appears to be meat processing areas where recently captured animals were butchered, their bones cracked and broken and their fat rendered. The degreased bones were discarded into nearby fires or strewn haphazardly across the activity areas. In the midst of these activity areas, in the central portion of the site, there is an almost empty space, devoid of activity debris, a central place where refuse producing activities did not occur, perhaps within a small shelter used principally for sleeping. Since most activity took place around the periphery of the central area we might term this activity pattern as multiple diffuse (Lennox 1986a), perhaps the result of an early fall hunt when warmth was not a major concern to daily activities.

Site Contents

Two other areas of concern noted at Horner Creek refer to its assemblage of lithics. First is the unusual representation of various chert types at the site and second is the manner in which they were utilized. Fortunately study of this assemblage, comparison with similar sites and some background knowledge of the Historic Neutral, help elucidate these anomalous characteristics of the Horner Creek site.

Kettle Point chert accounts for the largest portion (60%) of the lithic

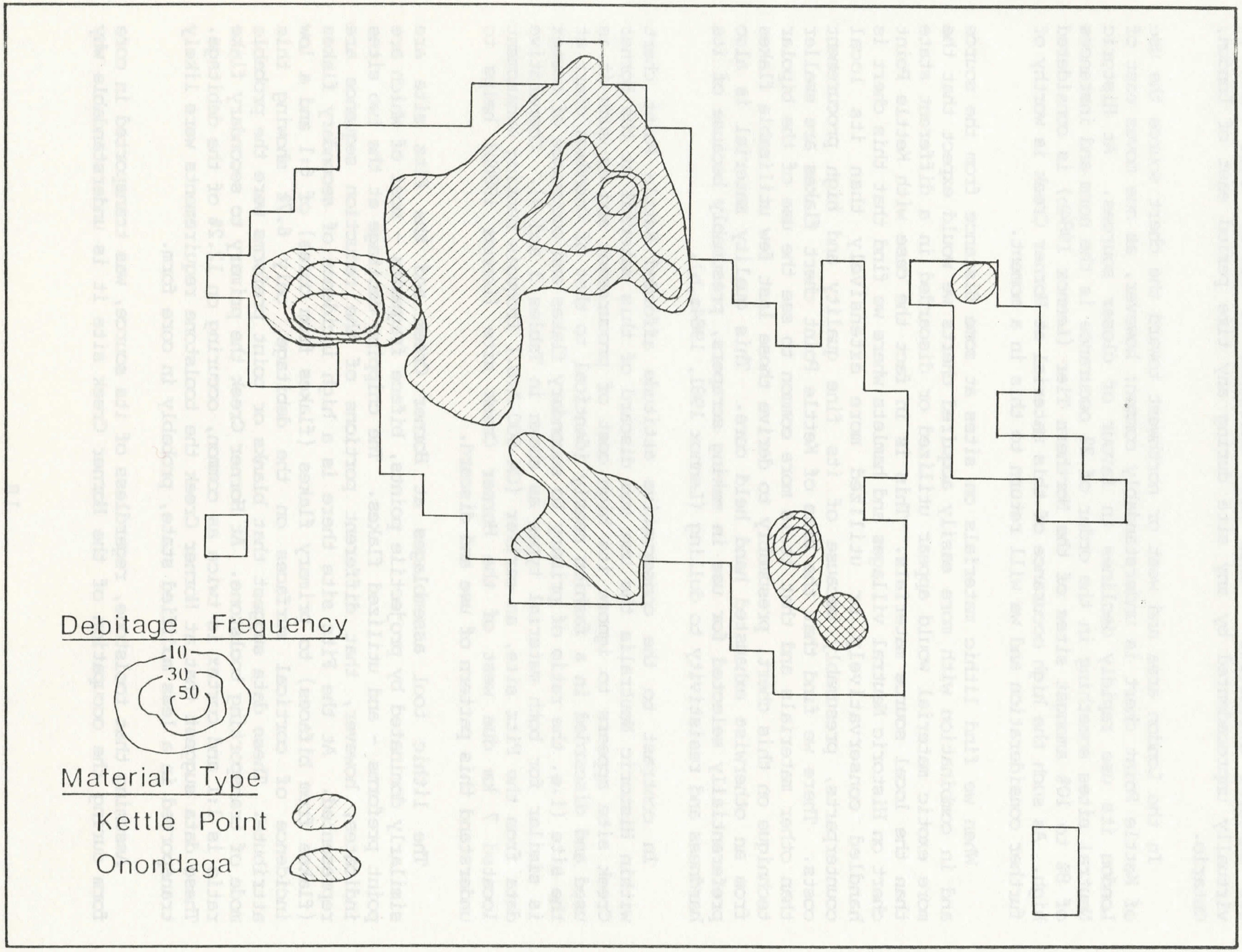


Figure 5. Lithic Debitage Frequency and Material Types

assemblage at Horner Creek. This is unusually high for the site location and its cultural affinities. This high incidence of Kettle Point chert is virtually unprecedented by any site during any time period east of London, Ontario.

In the London area and west or northwest toward the chert source the use of Kettle Point chert is understandably common; however, as one moves east of London its use rapidly declines in favour of closer sources. At Historic Neutral sites something in the order of 2% occurance is the norm and instances of 8% to 10% amongst sites of the Northern Tier (Lennox 1984b) is considered high. As such the high occurance of this material at Horner Creek is worthy of further consideration and we will return to this in a moment.

When we find lithic materials on sites at some distance from the source and in combination with more easily acquired cherts we would expect that the more exotic material would appear utilized or discarded in a different state than the local source materials. This is in fact the case with Kettle Point chert on Historic Neutral villages and hamlets where we find that this chert is handled conservatively or utilized more extensively than its local counterparts, presumably because of its fine quality and high procurement costs. There we find that the size of Kettle Point chert flakes are smaller than other materials and that it is more common to see the use of the bipolar technique on this chert, presumably to derive those last few utilizable flakes from an otherwise exhausted hand held core. This quality material is also preferentially selected for use in making scrapers, presumably because of its hardness and resistivity to dulling (Lennox 1981, 1984a,b).

In contrast to the conservative attitude afforded Kettle Point chert within Historic Neutralia the use and discard of this material at the Horner Creek site appears to ignore its high cost of procurement and as such it is used and discarded in a fashion nearly identical to that of Onondaga chert at the site (i.e. the ratio of primary to secondary flakes and occurance of cortex is similar for both material types as shown in Tables 3 and 4). Comparative data from the Fitz site, an earlier (CA 900 A.D.) Iroquois hunting encampment located 7 km due west of the Horner Creek site (Lennox 1986b) helps to understand this pattern of use and discard.

The lithic tool assemblages at Horner Creek and the Fitz site are similarly dominated by projectile points, biface fragments - most of which are point preforms - and utilized flakes. The chipping debitage at the two sites indicates, however, that different portions of the reduction sequence are represented. At the Fitz site there is a high incidence of secondary flakes (flakes from bifaces) to primary flakes (flakes from cores) of 6:1 and a low incidence of cortical surfaces on the debitage, only 6.7% showing this attribute. These data suggest that blanks or point preforms were the probable mode of transporting toolstone. At Horner Creek the primary to secondary flake ratio is 1:1 and cortex is twice as common, occuring on 12.2% of the debitage. These data suggest that at Horner Creek the toolstone requirements were likely transported in a less modified state, probably in core form.

Assuming that toolstone, regardless of its source, was transported in core form during the occupation of the Horner Creek site it is understandable why

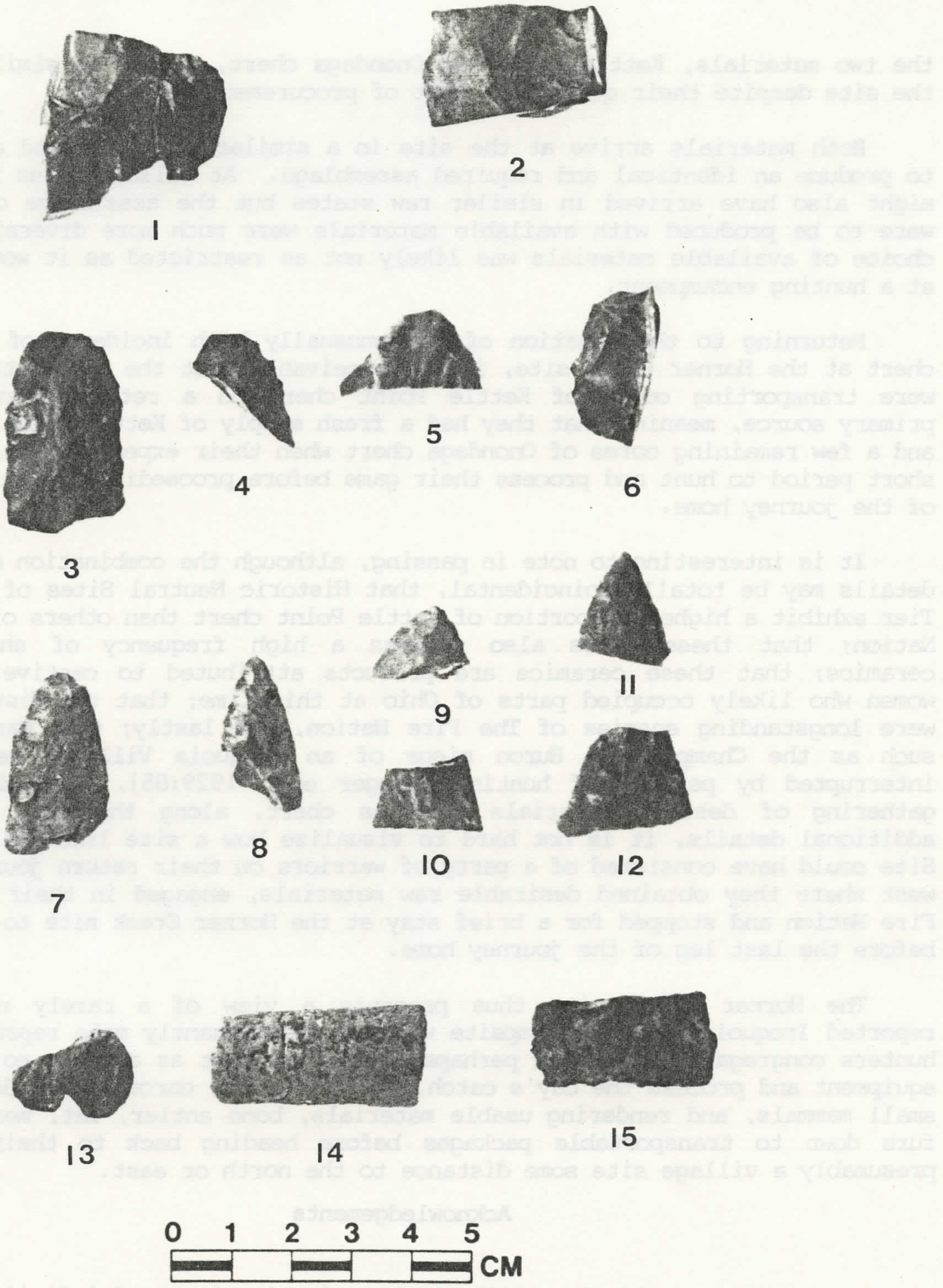


Figure 6: 1: Bipolar core of Kettle Point chert (3 mended fragments 4N8W-9N6W-5N8W); 2: Random core of Kettle Point chert (7N10W); 3-6: Point preforms and fragments of Kettle Point chert (6N10W, 6N7W, 9N4W, 6N4W); 7-12: Points and point fragments, 7-10: Onondaga chert, 11-12: Kettle Point chert (1N3W-1N5W-5N7W, 7N12W, 5N11W, 2N3W, 1S0E, 6N10W); 13: Shell tempered pottery castellation fragment (F1); 14: Grit tempered pipe stem fragment (3N1E); 15: Iron fragment (7N4W).

the two materials, Kettle Point and Onondaga chert, appear in similar states at the site despite their quality or cost of procurement.

Both materials arrive at the site in a similar raw state and are used here to produce an identical and required assemblage. At village sites the materials might also have arrived in similar raw states but the assemblage of tools that were to be produced with available materials were much more diversified and the choice of available materials was likely not as restricted as it would have been at a hunting encampment.

Returning to the question of the unusually high incidence of Kettle Point chert at the Horner Creek site, it is conceivable that the occupants of the site were transporting cores of Kettle Point chert on a return journey from the primary source, meaning that they had a fresh supply of Kettle Point chert cores, and a few remaining cores of Onondaga chert when their expedition held over for a short period to hunt and process their game before proceeding on their last stage of the journey home.

It is interesting to note in passing, although the combination of events and details may be totally coincidental, that Historic Neutral Sites of the Northern Tier exhibit a higher proportion of Kettle Point chert than others of the Neutral Nation; that these sites also possess a high frequency of shell tempered ceramics; that these ceramics are products attributed to captive Fire Nation women who likely occupied parts of Ohio at this time; that the Historic Neutral were longstanding enemies of The Fire Nation, and lastly; that war expeditions such as the Champlain - Huron siege of an Iroquois Village, were sometimes interrupted by periods of hunting (Bigger ed. 1929:85), and undoubtedly the gathering of desired materials such as chert, along the way. With these additional details, it is not hard to visualize how a site like the Horner Creek Site could have consisted of a party of warriors on their return journey from the west where they obtained desirable raw materials, engaged in their war with the Fire Nation and stopped for a brief stay at the Horner Creek site to process meat before the last leg of the journey home.

The Horner Creek site thus presents a view of a rarely recognized or reported Iroquoian hunting campsite where a predominantly male representation of hunters congregated after and perhaps during the hunt as a place to repair their equipment and process the day's catch, butchering the carcasses of deer and other small mammals, and rendering usable materials, bone antler, fat, meat, skins and furs down to transportable packages before heading back to their home base, presumably a village site some distance to the north or east.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank those institutions and individuals who have made the excavation, analysis and reporting of the Horner Creek site possible: The Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Southwest Region, particularly Mr. D. Wake, Senior Environmental Planner for making available the necessary support to conduct appropriate archaeological mitigation prior to highway construction and for realizing that such mitigation measures don't end in the field but only begin there; The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch, Southwest Region, especially W. A. Fox and I. T. Kenyon of that office for supplying laboratory and office facilities as well as their usual comments and encouragements throughout the project; the 1983 and 1984 field crews consisting of C. Dodd, C. Murphy, D. Gordon, R. Hurd, J. Roberts, L. Prowse, D. Walker, B. Elliot and D. Hohnstein, with volunteer assistance from O.A.S. members N. Ferris and R. Prevec; and C. Dodd-Poulton for her identification of the faunal remains.

REFERENCES

Biggar, H.P., Editor
1929 The Works of Samuel de Champlain Vol. 1, Toronto.

Binford, L.R. and G. I. Quimby
1963 Indian Sites and Chipped Stone Materials in the Northern Lake Michigan Area. Chicago Natural History Museum, Fieldiana Anthropology. Vol. 36, No. 12, pp. 227-307.

Chapman, L.J., and Putnam, D.F.
1966 The Physiography of Southern Ontario. The University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Ferris, Neal
1986 Beyond the Frontier: An Early Historic Trade Axe From Kent County. Kewa 86-7:19-23.

Finlay, J.
1978 Late Eighteenth, Early Nineteenth Century Vegetation Patterns, Native Population Recordings, and Wildlife Sightings in the Counties of Brant and Oxford. MS, on file at M.C.C. London

Fitzgerald, William R.
1982 Lest the Beaver Runs Loose: The Early 17th Century Christianson Site and Trends in Historic Neutral Archaeology. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series No. 111.

Fox, William A.
1977 Neutral Lithics. Revised Manuscript of Paper presented at the Canadian Archaeological Association Fifth Annual Meeting. St. John's, Newfoundland.

Janusas, Scarlett E.
1984 A Petrological Analysis of Kettle Point Chert and its Spatial and Temporal Distribution in Regional Prehistory. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series No 128.

Lennox, Paul A.
1981 The Hamilton Site: A Late Historic Neutral Town. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series No 103: 210-403

1982 The Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Highway 403 Corridor, Brant and Oxford Counties. Report on file M.C.C. London.

1984a The Hood Site: A Historic Neutral Town of 1640 A.D. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series No. 121:1-183.

1984b The Bogle I and Bogle II Sites: Historic Neutral Hamlets of the Northern Tier. National Museum of Man, Mercury Series No. 121:184-289.

1986a The Innes Site: A Plow Disturbed Archaic Component, Brant County, Ontario. Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology. 11(2):221-268.

1986b The Fitz Site (AgHd-9): A Late Middle Woodland Encampment, Oxford County, Ontario. Kewa 86-3: 7-19.

Noble, W.C.
1978 The Neutral Indians. In Essays in Northeastern Anthropology in Memory of Marian E. White. W. E. Engelbrecht and D. K. Grayson, editors. Occasional Publications in Northeastern Anthropology, Number 5, pp. 152-164, Department of Anthropology, Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, New Hampshire.

Pearce, Robert J.
1983a The Windermere, Ronto and Smallman Sites: Salvage Excavations of Prehistoric Iroquoian Hamlets. Museum of Indian Archaeology Research Report. No. 13. London.

1983b Hamlets of the Lawson Site. Kewa 83-5:2-8.

Pearce, Robert J. and J. Catsburg
1985 Report on the Salvage Excavations at Pincombe 2, Pincombe 5 and Pincombe 6. Museum of Indian Archaeology Research Report. No. 14. London.

Ritchie, William A.
1961 A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points. New York State Museum and Science Service, Bulletin 384.

Williamson, R. F., J.D. Macdonald and S. Campbell
1980 Report of an Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Highway 403 Corridor, Brant County, Ontario. Report on file M.C.C., London.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1986

Balance on Hand January 1, 1986:		83.29
Receipts for 1986		
Memberships:	1,527.80	
Premium on U.S. Funds:	76.68	
Publications:	1,422.00	
Donations:	200.00	
Bank Interest:	331.89	
Oneida Project: (SEED and OHART)	17,911.82	
	22,128.16	22,128.16
TOTAL RECEIPTS:		22,211.45
Disbursements for 1986		
OAS Provincial Memberships:	240.00	
OAS Provincial Symposium Profit:	162.00	
Printing and Postage for KEWA:	1,290.15	
Bank Service Charge:	3.49	
Christmas Party:	77.77	
Summer Picnic:	82.24	
Tenth Anniversary Party:	745.35	
Office Supplies:	1,050.13	
Coffee Service, Monthly Meetings:	50.00	
Printing Publications:	1,200.00	
UIC Premiums Owing for 1985 Oneida Project:	49.05	
Honorarium to Jamie Quigley 1986 Oneida survey:	260.00	
Oneida Project: (SEED and OHART):	10,469.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:	15,679.18	15,679.18
BALANCE ON HAND, DECEMBER 31, 1986:		6,532.27
		22,211.45

Report submitted by:

Mr. George Connoy
Treasurer,
London Chapter, OAS

Submitted: Febuary 26, 1987
Approved by Chapter Executive: March 5, 1987